

Division of Archeology
Maryland Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore

Professional Services Proposal

for provision of

Archeological Investigations at
Fort Frederick State Park,
Washington County, Maryland

submitted to

State of Maryland
Department of Natural Resources
Capital Programs Administration
Tawes State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland

by

National Heritage
309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania

November 15, 1976

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES PROPOSAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS - FORT FREDERICK

National Heritage is pleased to submit this proposal for professional archeological services at Fort Frederick, Maryland, prepared on the basis of stated project objectives, a review of earlier archeological and historical research, and on-site inspection.

It is understood that the Department of Natural Resources, State of Maryland, wishes to undertake archeological excavations at Fort Frederick in order to (a) recover information which will facilitate and render more historically accurate the continuing restoration and reconstruction of the fort, (b) provide information and artifacts for eventual on-site display, (c) increase our knowledge of frontier adaptations, both military and civilian, and (d) stimulate public interest in state-funded archeology, Fort Frederick, and the history of Maryland. In pursuit of these objectives, it is further understood that the proposed excavations will focus upon the southwest bastion and the area immediately to the west of the fort, the latter subject to future disturbance.

In the interest of clarity, the proposal is divided into categories reflecting specific areas of concern to both client and contractor.

I. Research Design

It is anticipated that archeological excavations at Fort Frederick, in addition to the achievement of specific project goals, will yield data applicable to wider and more general concerns of anthropology, history and historical archeology. These concerns include subsistence, frontier adaptations, relationships between the occupants of the fort and local Indians, measurement of status differences between officers and soldiers, etc.

The question of self-sufficiency in frontier and pioneering settlements is one which continues to interest social scientists and it should be possible to make meaningful contributions to this and other concerns relating to frontier adaptations through the recovery of faunal remains from various strata and features during the Fort Frederick excavations. Observed differences in faunal remains (domesticated vs. non-domesticated, cooked vs. uncooked, ages and parts of animals utilized) between the various cultural deposits should prove especially enlightening on questions of subsistence, particularly for a comparison of French and Indian and Revolutionary War occupations. Both faunal remains and artifacts should be of further interest for a study of "foodways" (methods of food preparation and consumption) in an early military and, subsequently, prison setting. ?

Artifacts themselves should eventually be important for information regarding frontier adaptations (through an analysis of artifact function and origin) as well as differences in status between officers and soldiers. Indian artifacts, for example, were recovered during earlier excavations of Fort Frederick and should have an important bearing upon military-Indian relationships during the French and Indian War. It would also be of some interest to determine at what point Indian artifacts disappear in stratigraphic deposits (e.g., whether or not contact with Indians occurred as late as the Revolutionary War).

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Comparison of excavated artifacts with materials recovered during excavations at other 18th century forts (Ligonier, Moultrie, etc.) should prove of value for a measurement of regional variation, and for variation between frontier and non-frontier military occupations. The eventual discovery and excavation of single family civilian occupations outside the walls of the fort will, within the context of continuing research at the fort, also provide valuable comparative material.

As emphasized in the request for proposal provided by the Department of Natural Resources and the Maryland Geological Survey, however, the overall emphasis must necessarily be placed upon the recovery of data which will aid in the development of Fort Frederick as a public attraction. Specifically, the location of any particular excavation unit will be determined primarily on the basis of the likelihood of the unearthing of historic structural features.

A. Southwest Bastion

It is understood that the Department of Natural Resources wishes to fund an extensive excavation of the southwest bastion in order to recover any existing structural remains, particularly those of a powder magazine. Magazines, because of the protection required, were normally built within the walls of a bastion, often in semi-subterranean fashion. Although trenching of the southwest bastion in 1973 failed to reveal traces of a magazine, these investigations (as noted in the request for proposal) were not extensive enough to allow a meaningful interpretation of a complex stratigraphic accumulation which included a large amount of brick rubble. It should also be noted that the 1973 excavations did not include testing of the center of the bastion (see enclosed figure), the most likely location of a magazine.

Features interpreted as trash deposits by Liesenbein should be of great importance for the recovery of faunal remains which, as noted above, should contribute to an understanding of frontier subsistence.

Of additional interest to military architecture is the recovery of data which would permit a determination of size and manner of construction of probable earthen parapets once located within the southwest bastion. The horizontal extent of eighteenth century artifact-bearing deposits, together with the occurrence and placement of post holes, should be especially important in this respect. It should also be possible, through careful observation of stratigraphy, to determine whether such parapets were removed during the Revolutionary War in order to facilitate the use of Fort Frederick as a prison for captured enemy soldiers.

The objectives of the excavation of the southwest bastion and the known existence of a very complex stratigraphy argue for the necessity of horizontally extensive excavation which, for purposes of horizontal and vertical control, should be undertaken within the framework of a grid. In this respect, it is recommended that a permanent site datum point be established (preferably at some point on the interior of the south or west curtain wall), to which this and all future excavation will have horizontal and vertical reference. A grid thought to be suitable for the Fort Frederick excavations is illustrated in the enclosed figure, this a variation of the system employed by Nöel-Hume in his excavations at Williamsburg. Specifically, the proposed grid is comprised of twenty-five foot squares, each of which is labeled according to the direction and distance of its northwest corner from the site datum. Thus, a square having as its northwest corner a point lying fifty feet west and fifty feet north of the site datum would be designated North 2 West 2 (being the second unit north and second unit west of the datum) or, simply, N2W2. In this manner, the proposed grid is infinitely expandable in any direction over the entire site. Each twenty-five foot square is further subdivided into four ten foot units, labeled a through d, the overall grid pattern comprised of ten foot square excavation units separated by alternating two and three foot balks (the latter serving as corridors in an extensively excavated area).

The complex stratigraphic accumulations observed during the 1973 investigation argue for the necessity of careful hand excavation in accordance with natural layers. With the removal of each natural layer a record (photograph or plan view) will be made of the underlying surface. Following the complete excavation of any particular square a quick test will be made by shovel in one corner to ensure that culturally sterile subsoil has been reached. Careful profile drawings of each section will be drawn to scale and, to facilitate chronological correlation of the complex

strata, each layer or feature will be entered on a matrix in accordance with the system recommended by Harris (1975) and color variations will be recorded in Munsell standardized soil color designations. It should be emphasized that relative and "absolute" dating of observed strata will be extremely critical to the satisfaction of project goals.

Recovered artifacts will be bagged according to square and layer (or feature) and items thought to be of particular significance will be measured and photographed in situ.

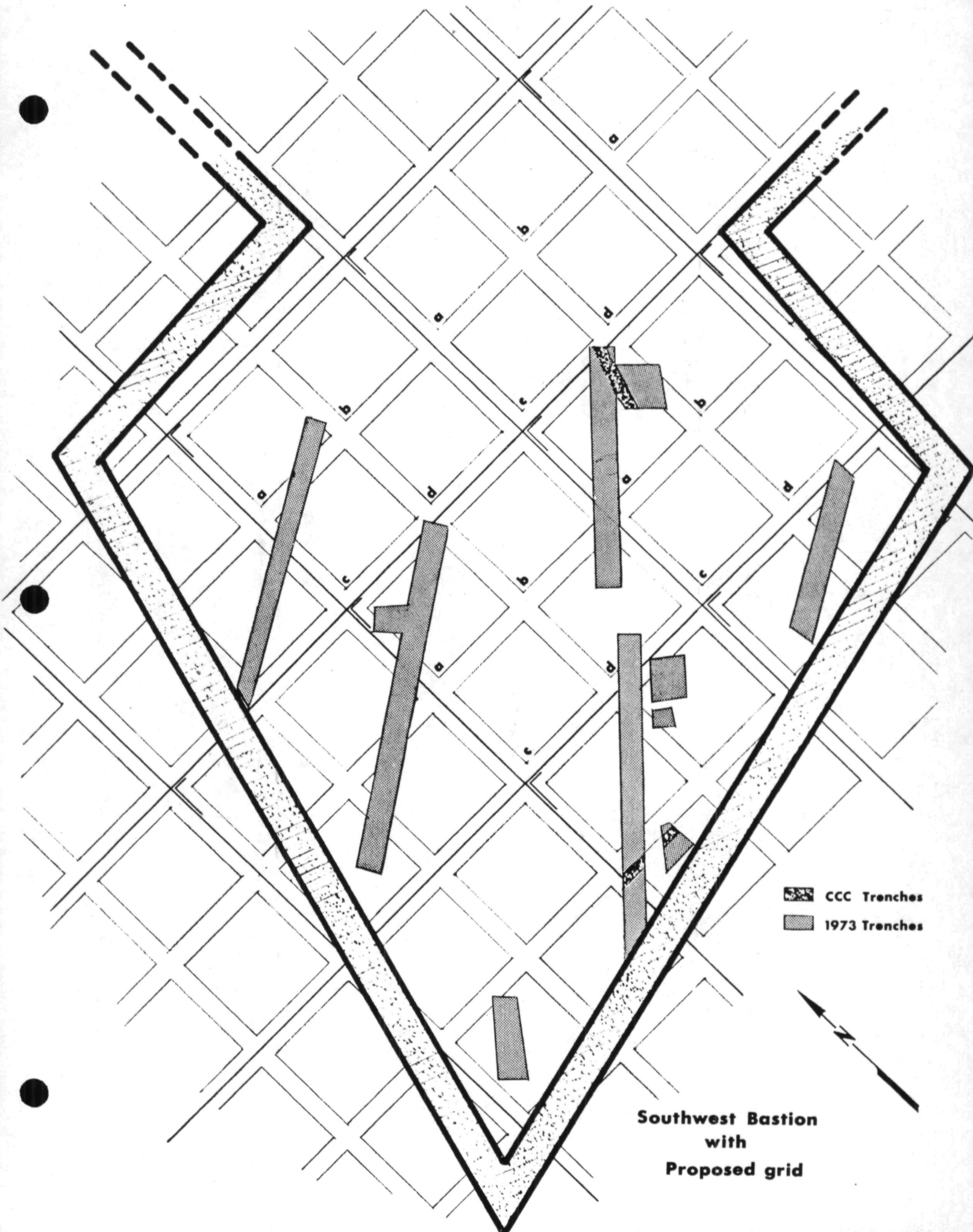
The specific number and location of squares to be excavated within the southwest bastion will be determined as a result of strategical decisions made during the course of the investigations, but will in each case reflect efforts to maximize data retrieval. It can be stated, however, that the squares located in the center of the bastion (see enclosed figure) will be excavated first and that a minimum of one thousand square feet (or ten squares) will be completely excavated.

B. Ditch and Parapet

A second question of central concern to the development of the fort as a public historical resource concerns the manner in which the outer defensive works and the interior parapets were constructed. There is some doubt, arising from historical research, that the fort was ever fully completed, especially the outfort. It is not known, for example, whether the exterior of the fort was surrounded by a ditch and palisade within an earthen embankment (or glacis), whether by a simple palisade, or (as in the case of Fort Ligonier) a retrenchment.

The problem of interior parapets and an exterior ditch is a complex one, however, and opinions of various researchers have not always been complementary. While one opinion holds that the parapets inside the curtain walls were simply wooden walkways (Porter 1936), another (Kimmel 1973) holds that the parapets were of earth with an inner timber lining. Moreover, the trenches excavated by Israel (1975) between the east and west barracks and the respective curtain walls failed to yield data concerning the former existence of either type of parapet. This is probably a function of extensive disturbance occasioned by the CCC excavations in the 1930's.

It is recommended here that the grid system described above should be extended beyond the walls of the fort and that all subsequent exterior excavation be conducted in reference to



CCC Trenches
1973 Trenches

Southwest Bastion
with
Proposed grid

this grid in order to ensure horizontal and vertical control. The actual placement of specific squares should be decided following on-site consultation with the state archeologist and careful examination of original prints of the aerial photographs, although the excavation of contiguous units outside the southwest bastion would, in conjunction with units excavated within the bastion, provide a continuous stratigraphic profile through the west wall of the southwest bastion. Observed variations in the relative levels of cultural deposits inside and outside the bastion should permit a determination of the earlier existence of a ditch. Excavation of exterior units measuring 5 X 10 feet with the use of shovels should provide sufficient control to allow the recovery of a significant sample of artifacts from the various stratigraphic accumulations while at the same time facilitating a judicious utilization of available man-hours. The specific number of units to be excavated is dependent upon the number of unexplained anomalies present on the aerial photographs as well as upon the amount of time which may be required to provide answers to the questions concerning the interior of the southwest bastion. It should be possible, however, to excavate at least six units measuring 5 X 10 feet. *long 3*

C. West Exterior

It is understood that the proposed investigation is to include exploratory excavation in the area to the west of the fort in order to determine the existence of early structural or other cultural remains and the need for more comprehensive excavations in this area. Dependent upon the nature and compactness of sub-surface deposits, it may be advisable to probe this area prior to the selection of specific units for excavation, again tying these into the recommended site grid.

As with the units to be excavated in the search for a ditch and parapet, it is recommended that squares in the area west of the fort be excavated with shovels in such manner as will facilitate the collection of a sample of artifacts from each stratigraphic deposit encountered. Profiles of each unit will be drawn, as will plan views of significant structural remains or other cultural features. Architectural and archeological features which might conceivably be encountered within this area include stock pens, an outer-fort stockade or retrenchment, dependencies, family dwellings contemporary with the occupation of the fort, structures or palisades dating from the use of the fort as a military prison, trash pits and privies, etc.. The specific number of units excavated will depend heavily upon total man-hours required for the excavation of the southwest bastion and for the investigation of the possible ditch and parapet.

D. Artifact Analysis

In accordance with project requirements all excavated artifacts will be cleaned, catalogued and labeled using a system and forms standardized by the Maryland Geological Survey. The catalog will be submitted together with the cleaned and labeled artifacts to the Maryland Geological Survey for proper storage and display.

It is anticipated that an analysis of artifacts for form, function, origin and date will be of extreme importance in the satisfaction of both specific and general research goals. Initially, the dating of recovered artifacts will result in the correlation of excavated strata and features and artifact function should contribute to an interpretation of both architectural and archeological features. Analysis will also provide valuable information for questions of status differentiation, "foodways," and military prison conditions. Excavated artifacts should, as indicated earlier, provide an interesting comparison with assemblages recovered from contemporary military occupations in other regions, as well as with artifacts from contemporary dwellings which should eventually be discovered outside the walls of the fort.

National Heritage provides services in metals conservation as part of its archeological laboratory facilities in West Chester, these services including chemical conservation of copper alloys, electrolytic and electrochemical reduction of iron and other metals, etc.. Consequently, in regard to metal artifacts recovered during excavations at Fort Frederick, it is proposed that a selected number of significant items (building hardware, tools, firearms, etc.) be conserved during the period of time devoted to artifact analysis. Due to widely varying time requirements for the conservation of particular corroded metal artifacts, it is unrealistic to specify in advance a number of artifacts to be treated--rather, it is simply proposed that as many such items as possible will be conserved during the period of analysis. Should significant metal artifacts exceed the number practical for conservation during the time allotted for the proposed services, a list of the remaining items will be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources and to the Maryland Geological Survey together with a cost estimate for consideration of additional funding. Metal artifacts selected for conservation will reflect an emphasis upon those items thought to be best suited for public display and/or architectural interpretation. Photographs of these artifacts prior to conservation will also be provided.

An additional capability maintained by National Heritage is that of chemical analysis of historic building mortar. This analysis results primarily in a determination of constituent percentages and parts-per-volume of lime, sand and residue (e.g., clay) and is useful in comparison with samples from structures with known dates of construction (which might indicate the presence of additional construction events) as well as for input into architectural restoration and reconstruction. Should significant samples of building mortar be recovered from eighteenth century deposits, a small amount of time will be allotted for their analysis.

II. Report Preparation

In order to ensure a close communication of excavation results, decisions and interpretations, it is proposed that brief summary progress reports be prepared on a bi-weekly basis for submission to the Department of Natural Resources and the Maryland Geological Survey. The preparation of such reports should allow strategical input into the conduct of field investigations on a timely basis.

A final report of archeological investigations will be prepared in accordance with requirements listed in the Request for Proposals and will include photographs and illustrations sufficient to illustrate the text. It is understood that a draft of the report is to be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources for approval prior to final preparation.

III. Project Personnel and Support Capabilities

In order to most efficiently satisfy project objectives, it is proposed that project personnel for field investigations be comprised of a principal investigator, one field supervisor, and four excavators, all to spend a period of seven weeks in on-site excavations. Dr. Alex H. Townsend, Director of Archeology for National Heritage, will serve as principal investigator, while Mr. Dan Roberts will function as field supervisor. Excavators have not yet been selected, but individuals filling these positions will be chosen for past archeological experience and a demonstrated aptitude for field investigations. Names of excavators with accompanying vitae will be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources for approval prior to the start of excavations. Vitae for the Principal Investigator and Field Supervisor are appended to this proposal for review. Principal Investigator and Laboratory Assistant (Mr. Dan Roberts) will require respective periods of six and five weeks for analysis and report preparation following the conclusion of field investigations.

*As sent out, with
corrections added by G. Stone.*

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

Prepared By
Tyler Bastian, State Archeologist
September, 1976

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Capital Programs Administration

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

Scope-of-Work

I. Introduction

Flow
The Capital Programs Administration of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources is soliciting proposals for archeological excavations at Fort Frederick State Park. The work will concentrate on constructional and occupational details of a 17⁸th century fort, and is to provide information useful to interpretive programs at the park. Three specific projects are to be undertaken: (1) extensive excavation of the southwest bastion, (2) trenching for evidence of an exterior ditch and an interior parapet wall, and (3) exploratory trenching for features near the west exterior side of the fort.

Proposals will be evaluated for technical adequacy and demonstrated comprehension of project objectives. The contract will be awarded by means of negotiated procurement. Funds in the amount of \$20,000 are available. Proposals should specify the extent to which project objectives (as specified below) can be met and the procedures and priorities to be used.

2. Description of the Site

Fort Frederick is a large stone enclosure constructed by the Maryland Colony in 1756 to guard its western frontier. The fort overlooks the Potomac River near Big Pool 15 miles west of Hagerstown. The fort is square in plan with a bastion at each corner; the overall dimensions are

about 355 feet on a side. Standing ruins of the stone walls were partially restored by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's. There were 3 barracks inside the fort, 2 of which were reconstructed in 1975; the third is marked by foundations. Detailed plans or descriptions of the fort's original appearance have not been found, nor is there any information available on the location of the cemetery and civilian settlement referred to in contemporary documents.

No engagements were fought at Fort Frederick, and it was garrisoned for only a few years. It was modified for use as a prison during the Revolution at which time it saw its most intensive period of use. The ruins were briefly occupied by a Union detachment during the Civil War, and for several decades around the turn of the century it served as a farmyard with a barn situated on the ruins of the northwest bastion.

Archeological and historical investigations of Fort Frederick were conducted by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service during the 1930's. The archeological work consisted of extensive slit trenching and striping^P of the interior of the fort and slit trenching of some exterior areas. The 3 barracks and some associated small structures were the only features found. The surviving records are inadequate and many of the artifacts are missing. However, recent investigations, especially those by Liesenbein, indicate that much archeological evidence remains below the level disturbed by the CCC.

During 1971-75, the Maryland Bicentennial Commission, Park Service, and Geological Survey sponsored a series of archeological and historical investigations at the fort. This archeological work consisted of test trenching in the northeast and southwest bastions in an effort to locate

powder magazines or other structures, trenching of the east and west barracks preparatory to their reconstruction, monitoring of the barrack sites and associated utility lines during construction, and a photo-archeological study.

3. General Plans

Archeological research at Fort Frederick is expected to continue, at least on an intermittent basis, over the next several years. The research has four general objectives: (1) to aid further reconstructions at the fort, (2) to provide information and artifacts for the planned interpretive center, (3) to contribute to our knowledge of frontier military and civilian life, and (4) to stimulate public interest in archeology, the fort, and Maryland's past.

Near future development plans for the park include construction of a visitors' center and parking lot about 1200 feet northwest of the fort. Long range plans include reconstruction of a magazine in one of the bastions and eventual reconstruction of the north barrack. The bastion and curtain walls may be more fully restored and the guard houses near the gate reconstructed if sufficient archeological and/or historical evidence concerning their original appearance is found.

4. Research Design

Broad anthropological and historical implications of the project as well as specific research goals are to be considered in the preparation of proposals and conducting the research. The project is particularly suited for study of frontier military life, prison conditions, and military architecture. However, emphasis is to be placed on kinds of information that will be most useful in developing and interpreting Fort Frederick as a public attraction.

5. Services Required

a. Background preparation. Before starting field work, the archeologist must be fully familiar with the reports on previous archeological investigations of the site as well as historical and archival materials that relate to the specific objectives of the project. Copies of the reports will be made available to the contractor by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. The contractor must also meet on site with Park Superintendent Paul Sprecher, Park Historian Ross Kimmel, and State Archeologist Tyler Bastian before beginning field work.

b. Excavations. All excavations are to be horizontally and vertically controlled by reference to a permanent benchmark. Measured drawings are to be made of all sections revealing cultural remains. Horizontal control of the southwest bastion excavations is to be by means of a grid. The photographic record is to consist of color slides and black and white negatives; the latter are to be at least $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size. When hand testing or previous excavations clearly identify ~~deposits as having~~ ^{strata as modern} ~~been disturbed by plowing,~~ the CCC excavations, or other recent activities, the disturbed deposits are to be removed with power equipment as rapidly as possible without damaging the underlying deposits. ^{Plowed zones may be mechanically} Undisturbed cultural deposits are to be removed by hand and are to be screened as appropriate. Washing through a fine screen and/or flotation for small artifacts and organic remains will be done when appropriate and feasible. Excavations are to be backfilled by the contractor.

Excavations are to be carried out in three areas:

(1) Southwest bastion. Trenching of this bastion (on the left as one enters the fort) by Liesenbein revealed up to 4 feet of complex

removed after screening of selected units for fragmental control of waste distribution.

stratigraphy including pre-Revolutionary trash deposits. No structural remains were identified, but the trenching was not extensive enough to explain the deposits. A powder magazine may be present. The interior of the southwest bastion is to be completely excavated except to the extent that the masonry walls will not be endangered and that control blocks may be necessary. The modern flagpole base in the bastion will be removed by Park personnel under the archeologist's supervision. Archeologists preparing proposals should review Liesenbein's report and specify the procedures proposed for the excavation.

(2) Ditch and parapet. Adequate trenching is to be completed for the purpose of determining whether or not there was an exterior ditch and/or an interior wall and earth-filled parapet. Some trenching in these areas is reported by Israel (1975a, 1976) and several test pits were dug against the exterior of the wall by architect Emil Kish in 1973. The trenches are to be placed where the aerial photographs (Strandberg 1974) show color anomalies and where historical evidence (Kimmel 1973) indicates that the mentioned features may have been present, except that anomalies which may relate to other features (such as the cattle pen and guardhouse) should be avoided if possible. Special techniques, such as a magnetometer survey, should be considered. Excavation should combine hand and machine methods. Representative profiles should be drawn even if no cultural remains are encountered. Proposals should specify the size, number, placement, and method of excavation of the proposed trenches.

(3) West exterior. Exploratory trenches are to be dug on the west side of the fort as shown in the attached plan to locate features and remains that may be present in the area. Preliminary hand testing and close monitoring of machinery will be necessary. Cultural remains within the trenches are to be excavated to the extent practical without expanding the exploratory trenches; the cultural remains are to be recorded in plan and section. The objective of this work is to define the scope of any additional work that may be needed in the area.

c. Artifacts. All specimens are to be cleaned, cataloged, and labeled according to the system used by the Maryland Geological Survey and on forms supplied by the Survey. All significant metal objects are to be cleaned and stabilized to current professional standards.

d. Report. The report should include the following major subject headings in the order given:

Title page, indicating the name(s) of the principal author(s) and the principal investigator, and specifying the source of funds used to conduct the reported work.

Abstract, concise and suitable for publication in an abstract journal; it should summarize the investigation's major contributions to knowledge.

Table of Contents

Foreword, required only if the report has been authored by someone other than the contract principal investigator. The foreword is to be a statement by the principal investigator describing the overall research context of the report, the significance of the work, and pertinent background of circumstances concerning the manner in which the work was undertaken.

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Historic Background, of specific features being excavated

Archeology

Summary

Interpretive potential of findings

Recommendations

References Cited

The report is to be suitable for publication in a format reflecting that of current professional archeological journals, and is to be on ^{8 1/2} x 11 inch paper.

A draft of the completed report is to be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources for their approval before the final version is prepared.

Twenty copies of the final report are required.

e. Disposition of Data. Field notes, original illustrations, photograph negatives and color slides, and artifacts are to be placed in the Maryland Geological Survey in Baltimore. Photographs and other documents are to be identified individually or by a catalog.

f. Progress Reports and Debriefing Conference. After receipt of the report in draft form, the project coordinator will schedule a meeting with the principal investigator in order to provide an opportunity for DNR staff to discuss their interests in the project directly with the investigator.

g. Publication. It will be the prerogative of the Contractor to publish the report under his name and professional title; such title will

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include all due acknowledgement to the DNR. DNR reserves the right to make use of the information and illustrations contained in the report.

6. Standards for Personnel and Sponsoring Institutions.

Agencies, institutions, corporations, associations, or individuals will be considered qualified to undertake the project when they meet minimum criteria. A contract proposal must include vitae for the principal investigator and main supervisory personnel. If support personnel have not been identified at the time of the contract proposal, their vitae may be submitted later, but their retention is subject to approval by the DNR.

The Principal Investigator(s) must have, in addition to meeting the standards for archeologists, below, an advanced degree in anthropology or an equivalent level of professional experience as evidenced by reports that demonstrate experience in field project formulation, excavation, and technical reporting. The experience must include a considerable amount of historical archeology, preferably including military sites.

Archeologists must have a B.A. or B.S. degree, 2 years of graduate study with concentration in archeology, and at least 2 summer field schools or their equivalent under the supervision of an archeologist of recognized competence.

Institutions or corporations sponsoring the principal investigator must also provide, or demonstrate access to, adequate field and laboratory equipment to conduct the project and to treat and analyze the specimens likely to be obtained from the project. Available facilities applicable to the project should be specified.

7. Project Scheduling.

Field work is to commence as early as weather will permit in the Spring of 1977, but no later than May 1, 1977, and be completed in 90 days. A draft report is to be submitted within 120 days from completion of field work. The project coordinator will schedule a conference with DNR personnel, the principal investigator, and other interested persons to be held within 4 weeks after receipt of the draft report. The final report will be due within 8 weeks after the conference.

8. Payments.

The contractor will be paid in 6 equal installments upon satisfactorily demonstrating completion of each stage of the project as follows:

- scheduled field program 1/3 completed
- scheduled field program 2/3 completed
- scheduled field program fully completed
- conservation & cataloging of collections
& organization of photographs & field
records completed
- submission of draft report
- acceptance of final report

9. Budget.

An estimated budget separated into amounts of time and money to be allocated to the various tasks proposed is to be part of the proposal. Specifics of salary and other costs are to be included.

10. General Provisions.

Prospective contractors *will be expected to sign the standard*
~~must be familiar with the State requirements~~
Department of Natural Resources contract documents and appendices.
~~attached to this document and which are a standard part of State contracts.~~

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A permit to conduct archeological investigations on State land must be obtained from the Maryland Geological Survey before field work begins.

11. Evaluation of Proposal and Reports.

Proposals and the final report will be evaluated by DNR staff including the project coordinator and the State Archeologist, and by the archeologist on the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer. Evaluation will be based on comprehension of the project, investigative procedures proposed, qualifications of personnel, past record and capability of the sponsoring organization, and budget feasibility.

12. Proposal Submission.

Four copies of proposals are to be received no later than November 15, 1976, by Robert R. Bushnell, Land Planning Services, Department of Natural Resources, Tawes State Office Building, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland, 21401.

APPENDIX

Major Sources for Fort Frederick Archeology

These manuscript reports may be consulted in the historian's office, Maryland Park Service, Department of Natural Resources, Tawes State Office Building, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland, 21401, or in the office of the State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey, Johns Hopkins University, 33rd & Charles Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218. In addition to the sources listed, there are a number of articles in Hagerstown newspapers which describe the CCC excavations conducted during the 1930's.

Bastian, Tyler

- 1970 Tentative Program for Archeological Research at Fort Frederick, Maryland.

Israel, Stephen

- 1975a Archeological Investigations of the East and West Barracks at Fort Frederick State Park, Washington County, Maryland.
- 1975b Archeological Discoveries made during the excavation of footer trenches in preparation for reconstruction of the east and west barracks, Fort Frederick State Park, Maryland.
- 1976 Archeological Data uncovered during the excavation of the electrical line and porch trenches in preparation for reconstruction of the east and west barracks, Fort Frederick State Park, Maryland.

Kimmel, Ross M.

- 1973 Fort Frederick Restoration, Report on Historical Research.
- 1974 Fort Frederick Restoration: Supplemental Report on Historical Research.

Liesenbein, William

- 1975 Report on the preliminary archaeological investigation of the southwest and northeast bastions of Fort Frederick conducted in October 1973.

Porter, Charles W.

- 1936 Progress Report on Fort Frederick, SP-1, Md.

Reed, Washington, Jr.

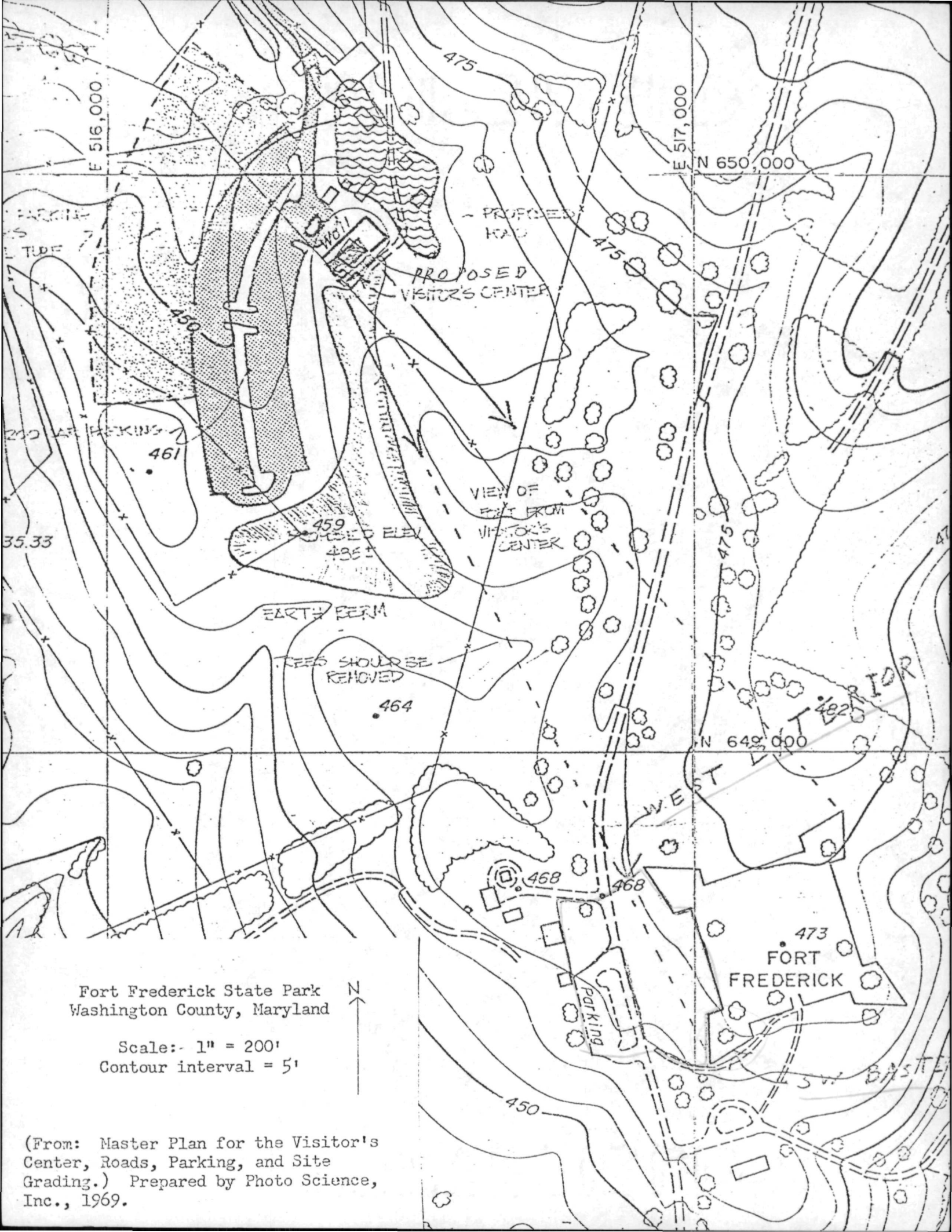
- 1934 Archeological Plan, Fort Frederick

Schindel, George L.

- [1934] Narrative Report, Fort Frederick State Park #1, Big Pool, Md.

Strandberg, Carl H.

- 1974 Fort Frederick Photoarchaeological Study



Fort Frederick State Park
Washington County, Maryland

Scale: 1" = 200'
Contour interval = 5'

(From: Master Plan for the Visitor's
Center, Roads, Parking, and Site
Grading.) Prepared by Photo Science,
Inc., 1969.

Support facilities of National Heritage include excavation and surveying equipment for field investigations, together with necessary photographic equipment. Additional facilities include a reference library, temporary storage of artifacts, space for artifact analysis, necessary facilities for drafting, metals conservation and mortar analysis.

Faunal analysis?

IV. Project Schedule and Submissions

It is proposed that, dependent upon weather, fieldwork begin on or about April 4, 1977, and be concluded after seven weeks of excavation, approximately May 20, 1977. It is understood that a draft of the final report is to be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources within 120 days ^{after completion of fieldwork} and that a conference with the Department will be scheduled within four weeks following this submission. The final report will be submitted within eight weeks following this conference. Additionally, as discussed earlier, it is suggested that bi-weekly progress reports be submitted to the Department and to the Geological Survey during the period of field investigations in order to maximize client input into the conduct of the excavations.

*not done
17 June 77
not done
30 Dec
final report
by 24 Feb*

V. Responsibilities and Obligations of the Client

Representatives of the Department of Natural Resources or the Maryland Geological Survey shall:

- A. Provide access to any and all reports, documents, photographs, etc., relevant to the history of Fort Frederick or to earlier archeological excavations and topographic surveys.
- B. Make timely visits to the site during the period of field investigations, on an as-needed basis, in order to keep informed of excavation progress and contribute timely input into the making of strategical decisions and tentative interpretations.

VI. Responsibilities and Obligations of National Heritage

National Heritage will:

- A. Undertake the proposed investigations in as professional a manner as possible and in accordance with the code of ethics adopted by the Society of Professional Archeologists.
- B. Submit all field notes, original illustrations, photographic negatives and color slides to the Maryland Geological Survey at the successful completion of the project.

- C. Submit all excavated artifacts to the Maryland Geological Survey for proper storage.
- D. Backfill all excavated squares at the conclusion of field investigations.
- E. Maintain the prerogative to publish in a responsible manner the results of the investigation, giving full acknowledgement and copies of such reports to the Department of Natural Resources.

VII. Compensation

National Heritage proposes to provide the professional services outlined herein for a total sum of \$20,852.50 (twenty thousand eight hundred fifty-two dollars and fifty cents). This fee was computed on the basis of utilizing the National Heritage personnel listed under Section III (Project Personnel). The need for outside consultants is not anticipated. The fee also includes the cost of all travel, lodging, supplies, photography, graphics, reproduction and miscellaneous expenses incurred on behalf of the project. A breakdown of expenses included in the above fee is appended to this proposal and is intended to assist the Department of Natural Resources in an evaluation of the proposed services.

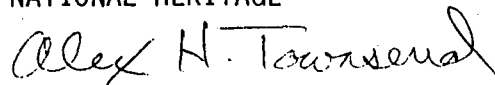
Compensation shall be made on the basis of percentage completion in six equal payments in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Scheduled field work 1/3 completed
2. Scheduled field work 2/3 completed
3. Scheduled field work fully completed
4. Artifact cataloging and conservation, organization of photographs and field records completed
5. Submission of draft report
6. Acceptance of final report.

National Heritage is grateful for the opportunity to submit this Professional Services Proposal for the Fort Frederick project. We hope that we may have the pleasure of serving the Department of Natural Resources.

Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL HERITAGE



Alex H. Townsend
Director of Archeology

COST BREAKDOWN OF FEES AND EXPENSES
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT FREDERICK, MARYLAND

1. Direct Labor

A. Fieldwork

Principal Investigator - 336 hrs. @ 6.50/hr. ----- \$ 2,184.00
Excavation Supervisor - 280 hrs. @ 4.00/hr. ----- 1,120.00
Excavators (4) - 1120 man hrs. @ 3.26/hr. ----- 3,651.20
Sub-total ----- \$ 6,955.20

B. Report Preparation and Analysis

Principal Investigator - 240 hrs. @ 6.50/hr. ----- \$ 1,560.00
Lab Supervisor - 200 hrs. @ 4.00/hr. ----- 800.00
Sub-total ----- \$ 2,360.00

TOTAL DIRECT LABOR ----- \$ 9,315.20

2. Indirect Labor

Overhead and Profit ----- \$ 9,317.28

TOTAL LABOR COST ----- \$18,632.50

3. Reimbursable Expenses

A. Travel (seven round-trips from West Chester, Pa.
to Fort Frederick, Md.)
2800 miles @ .15/mile ----- \$ 420.00

B. Miscellaneous Supplies (film, chemicals, screens,
etc.) ----- 200.00

C. Printing & Reproduction (20 copies of report) ----- 300.00

D. Subsistence (support of six persons in field for
seven weeks) ----- 1,300.00

TOTAL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES- \$ 2,220.00

TOTAL PROJECT COST ----- \$20,852.50

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL

Name: Alexander Howard Townsend II
Address: 309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania
19380
Date of Birth: April 8, 1943
Place of Birth: Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
Marital Status: Married to Taija Lim Townsend
Dependents: Jennifer Younghee Townsend

EDUCATION

B. A.	University of Hawaii	Anthropology	1969
M. A.	University of Hawaii	Anthropology	1970
Ph.D.	University of Hawaii	Anthropology	1975

SCHOLARSHIPS

September 1971--
March 1973 Fulbright-Hays Predoctoral Scholarship

FIELD EXPERIENCE

1969 Mission House, Honolulu. Excavation of cellar and adjacent structural features of earliest frame dwelling on island of Oahu. Under the direction of Dr. Richard J. Pearson.

1970 Makaha Valley, Oahu, Hawaii. Investigation of Hawaiian agricultural terrace system. Under the direction of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

1970 Grasshopper Ruin, Cibecue, Arizona. Excavation of multi-room Pueblo occupation. Under the direction of Dr. William Longacre, University of Arizona Archaeological Field School.

1971 Kahana Valley Archaeological Survey, Oahu, Hawaii. Extensive survey of Hawaiian cultural remains. Under the direction of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

1971 Kyushu, Japan. Salvage excavation of prehistoric and early historic dwellings. Under the direction of Dr. Richard J. Pearson.

FIELD EXPERIENCE (continued)

- 1971 Samar, Philippines. Survey and excavation of cave occupation layers and burials. Prehistoric through historic periods. Graduate supervisor. Under the direction of Dr. H. David Tuggle, University of Hawaii Archaeological Field School.
- 1971--1973 Extensive survey, excavation and museum research of neolithic occupations in West Central Korea. Dissertation research.
- 1974 John Ford House Excavations. Excavation of prehistoric and historic occupations at the John Ford House, Sandy Hook, Mississippi. Co-director.
- 1975 VanDorn House Excavations. Excavation of 19th and early 20th century occupation at the VanDorn House, Port Gibson, Mississippi. Co-director.
- 1975 Barns-Brinton House Excavations. Excavation of 18th, 19th, and early 20th century occupation at the William Scarbrough House, Savannah, Georgia. Co-director.
- 1975 Washington Crossing Excavations. Excavation of a 19th century grist mill at Washington Crossing State Park, Pennsbury Township, Pennsylvania. Director.
- 1975 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Preparation of an archaeological requirements plan based upon field survey of twenty historic structures along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, western Maryland. Director.
- 1975 Jacinto townsite. Survey and excavation of selected structures at the 19th century town of Jacinto, Mississippi. Director.
- 1975 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Excavation of early 19th century lockhouse ruins at Great Falls of the Potomac, Maryland, undertaken for National Park Service. Director.
- 1975 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Intensive survey of canal-related structures in vicinity of Paw Paw, West Virginia. Undertaken for National Park Service. Director.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

- 1972 The Sohoton Cave Excavations: An Overview.
Leyte-Samar Studies VI(2):48-60.
- 1972 Laws, Systems and Research Design: A Discussion of
of Explanation in Archaeology. (Co-author).
American Antiquity 37(1):3-12.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS (continued)

- 1973 Settlement Sequence along the Han River Drainage Basin during Korea's Neolithic. Paper presented at the Association for Asian Studies meetings, Chicago.
- 1974 Review of Explanation in Archaeology, by Watson, et al. Asian Perspectives XIV.
- 1975 Cultural Evolution during the Neolithic Period in West Central Korea. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii.
- 1975 The John Ford House. Co-author. Manuscript prepared for the state of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
- 1975 VanDorn House. Co-author. Manuscript prepared for the state of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
- 1975 Archeological Requirements Plan, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Manuscript prepared for the National Park Service.
- 1976 Lockhouse 18 Excavations, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Manuscript prepared for the National Park Service.
- 1976 Archeological Survey of PawPaw Hollow, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Manuscript prepared for the National Park Service.
- 1976 Abner Cloud House Excavation, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Manuscript prepared for the National Park Service.
- 1976 Problems in the Growth of Corporate Archeology. In Digging for Gold, edited by William K. Macdonald, University of Michigan Museum Press. Co-author.
- 1976 The Acquisition of Archeological Contracts. In Digging for Gold, edited by William K. Macdonald, University of Michigan Museum Press.
- In preparation The Excavation of Windsor Ruins. Manuscript to be presented to the state of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
- In preparation Neolithic Settlement in the Han River Valley, Korea. Paper to be published in an occasional series sponsored by Fulbright Commission, Seoul, Korea.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archeology

INTERESTS

Archeology of East Asia
Cultural Evolution
Cultural Resource Management

INTERESTS (continued)

Historical Archeology
Contract/Corporate Archeology

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

1969--1971	Teaching Assistant in Anthropology University of Hawaii
1973	Lecturer in Anthropology College of Continuing Education, University of Hawaii
Summer, 1973	Lecturer in Anthropology Chaminade College Honolulu, Hawaii

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1974 to present	Director of Archeological Services National Heritage Corporation West Chester, Pennsylvania
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CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL

Name: Daniel G. Roberts
Address: 309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania
19380
Date of Birth: October 12, 1947
Place of Birth: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Marital Status: Single

EDUCATION

B. A.	Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin	Anthropology	1969
M. A.	Idaho State University, Idaho	Anthropology	1976

GRANTS

August 1974 - September 1975	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, Idaho State University, under the auspices of Bureau of Land Management Contract No. 52500-CT5-26(N)
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FIELD EXPERIENCE

1967	Archeological field work at a number of multi-component sites in northern Wisconsin. Duties included excavation, mapping, and laboratory analysis. Under the direction of Robert J. Salzer, Beloit College.
1967	Co-directed an independent archeological site survey in central South Carolina (with John E. Kelly). Duties included the location and recording of sites and a subsequent report on the findings of the project.
1969	Archeological field work at an Archaic shell midden in southern Indiana. Duties included mapping and excavation of the site. Under the direction of Donald E. Janzen, Beloit College.
1969	Archeological field work at the Cahokia Site, East St. Louis, Illinois. Duties included excavation of portions of the Merrill Tract at the site and subsequent analysis of the archeological materials. Under the direction of Robert J. Salzer, Beloit College.

FIELD EXPERIENCE (continued)

- 1970 Artifact analysis, illustrating, and drafting work. Duties included drafting final site maps, illustrating artifacts, and analyzing artifactual remains from various sites in northern Wisconsin. Under the direction of Robert J. Salzer, Beloit College.
- 1972 Field work in historical archeology at Franklin Court and Budd's Row, Philadelphia, Pa., under the auspices of the National Park Service. Duties included the mapping and excavation of these two historic sites. Under the direction of Barbara Liggett and Jeff L. Kenyon, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1973 Directed an archeological site survey in the Upper Susquehanna Valley of central Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Duties included locating, describing, and recording all sites encountered in a portion of the Upper Susquehanna Valley. Notes, site reports, and maps on file at the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, Pa. Under the direction of Ira F. Smith III, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
- 1976 Supervised a cultural inventory of the Camas Creek-Little Grassy Planning Unit of the Bureau of Land Management, southeastern Idaho, under the auspices of BLM Contract NO. 52500-CT5-26(N). Field duties included the location, mapping, and recording of all sites encountered utilizing a stratified sampling scheme. Subsequent duties included the issuance of preliminary and final reports on the results of the project. The preliminary report is on file at the Idaho State University Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of Land Management District Office in Idaho Falls, Id. The final report was published as Archaeological Reports No. 5 of the Idaho State University Museum of Natural History. Under the direction of B. Robert Butler, Idaho State University.
- 1976 Archeological field work at a deeply stratified cave site (Wasden Site) in southeastern Idaho. Duties included the excavation and mapping of the site. Under the direction of Suzanne J. Miller, Idaho State University.

Daniel G. Roberts.....page 3

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

- 1968 A site survey of Chester and Fairfield Counties, South Carolina (with John E. Kelly). Unpublished manuscript on file at Logan Museum, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- 1976 Technological parameters of the teshoe (with Mark B. Sant). Paper presented at the Northwest Anthropological Conference, Ellensburg, Washington, April 8-10, 1976.
- 1976 Final report on the 1974-1975 Camas Creek-Little Grassy Archaeological survey. Archaeological Reports No. 5 of the Idaho State University Museum of Natural History. M. A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Idaho State University.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Wisconsin Archaeological Society
Society for Historical Archaeology

INTERESTS

Lithic Technology
Settlement Systems
Cultural Ecology
Culture Change
Anthropological Theory
Historical Archaeology
North America
Northeast
Great Lakes
Great Basin